Paper Title Use Bold and Capital-Initial Font 14, Times New Roman, Center alignment (Title should concise and not more than 14 words)

First Author[1], Second Author[2]
1. Department, University Name, Country (12 Times New Roman)
2. Department, University Name, Country (12 Times New Roman)
E-mail: diejournal@gmail.com

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Abstract (12 Bold)

The abstract serves important purposes in summarizing the hypothesis, design, and findings of the study and representing the article in indexing databases. The abstract consists of an introduction, method and findings. It should be written concisely and conherenly using academic english. The abstract should not more than 200 words, 2-4 Keywords and JEL Classification codes**.** This abstract use font times new roman size 11, single spacing, justify alignment.

Keywords: Times New Roman, Single Spacing, Justify Alignment, Italic
JEL Classification:

INTRODUCTION (Capital, 12 pts, bold)

A strong introduction engages the reader in the problem of interest and provides a context for the study at hand. In introducing the research concern, the writer should provide a clear rationale for why the problem deserves new research, placing the study in the context of current knowledge and prior theoretical and empirical work on the topic. Moreover, the novelty of the research should explained in the paragraph (Times New Roman, 12 pts, single space, justify alignment.)

METHOD (Capital, 12 pts, bold)

In both quantitative and qualitative research, the use of appropriate methods of participants sampling, study design, measures, and statistical analysis critically influences the study's methodological soundness. A good methodology should be clean and clear. Clean means the use of appropriate, valid, and unflawed methods of sampling and use of instruments, procedures, and analysis. Clear means the ideal method is written in a clear manner, such that another researcher could duplicate the study (Times New Roman, 12 pts, single space, justify alignment).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (Capital, 12 pts, bold)

The results section should include a summary of the collected data and analyses, which follows from the analytic plan. All results should be described, including unexpected findings. Authors should include both descriptive statistics

and test of significance. (Times New Roman, 12 pts, single space, justify alignment).

Second-level Heading (Initial capital, bold, 12 pts, left alignment)

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Third-level Heading (Initial capital, italics, 12 pts, left alignment)

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Fourth-level Heading (*Initial capital, italics, at the beginning of a paragraph. The text follows immediately after a full stop (full point) or another punctuation mark*). Times New Roman, 12 pts, single space, justify alignment. Times New Roman, 12 pts, single space, justify alignment. Times New Roman, 12 pts, single space, justify alignment. Times New Roman, 12 pts, single space, justify alignment. Times New Roman, 12 pts, single space, justify alignment. Times New Roman, 12 pts, single space, justify alignment.

Table 1. The Name of Table (Initial Capital, bold, 11 pts, left alignment, before the table)

Head of Columns	**Head of Columns: Initial Capital, bold, 11 pts, center alignment**
Content	Content (Text: 11 pts, left allignment; Number: 11 pts, right alignment)

Source: 11 pts, left alignment

<Your figure here. Includes diagram, charts, graphs>

Figure 1. Title of Figure (Initial Capital, bold, 11 pts, centered, after the figure)
Source: 11 pts, centered alignment

CONCLUSION (Capital, 12 pts, bold)

In a conclusion, you summarize your findings and explain the implications of your work. Conclusion contains no new data or findings. You may also include Recommendations for improvements to the apparatus or method, or suggestions for future research on the subject at hand. (Times New Roman, 12 pts, single space, justify alignment).

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT (If Any)

REFERENCES (Capital, 12 pts, bold)

References should be cited in the text according to the APA reference system (www.apastyle.org), that is, use the last name of the author(s), the date of publication and, following quoted material. The reference list should include every work cited in the text. Please ensure that dates, spelling, and title used in the text are consistent with those listed in the references

Example:

Dreher, M. (1994). Qualitative research methods from the reviewer's perspective. In J. M. Morse (Ed.), *Critical issues in qualitative methods*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

Triandis, H. C. (2000). Culture and conflict. *International Journal of Psychology, 35* (1), 145–152.